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CRAIN TO TAKE PART IN BUTLER INSTITUTE

At the invitation of Dr. Frederick D. Kershner, Dr. James A. Crain will continue as a member of the panel which will discuss the Christian's attitude toward war at the Mid-Summer Institute of the Butler College of Religion, but will discuss alternatives to war instead of the moderate pacifist position from which he asked to be released as stated in his article in NEWSLETTER last month, under the caption There Is No Middle Ground. Dr. Crain asked Dr. Kershner to release him from his promise to take part in a discussion with Mr. Harold Fey and Mr. Homer Chaillaux because a re-examination of the factors involved convinced him that any attempt to defend a middle ground between pacifism and militarism would inevitably drive him either to the pacifist or militarist position. In his letter to Dr. Kershner he reaffirmed a positive pacifism which develops a program and accepts responsibility for putting into operation non-violent procedures which will give approximate justice to all parties to international disputes without resort to war. Our present rampant nationalism is comparable to the irresponsible individualism which characterized the settlement of the west in the period following the Civil War. Bandits, gunmen, and thugs thrived in the absence of any organized society capable of maintaining order and disappeared when the orderly processes of government were developed. Our international 'bad men' are but the projection of Billy the Kid' on a world scale. Blocs and alliances of nations are comparable to vigilante groups which sought on their own authority to impose their will on the lawless. The alternative to war, Dr. Crain believes, is the development of some form of international social order capable of administering justice and restraining nations which defy international law and order.

GEN. MOSELEY 'DISCOVERS' A REVOLUTION

Since his retirement from the Army last year, marked by a bitter attack upon the Administration which brought a reprimand from Secretary of War Woodring, Major General Van Horne Moseley has been the spokesman for certain groups which are charged with anti-Semitic and fascist tendencies. Late in May the Dies Committee got around to looking into General Moseley's activities and unearthed one of the most fantastic stories of recent years. Moseley, it seems, is in close touch with various 'viewers-with-alarm' organizations and sometime ago became involved with one James E. Campbell, of Owensboro, Ky., said to be a reserve officer of the army. Campbell was in touch with one Dudley P. Gilbert, a socially prominent New Yorker who, in turn, was in touch with a mysterious waiter in a mysterious 'exclusive New York club'. The waiter furnished Gilbert with some highly confidential information, which Gilbert relayed to Campbell, together with sums reputed to be in the neighborhood of \$8,000. Campbell supplied this 'confidential' information to a 'select' list of individuals in various parts of the United States, including Moseley. The 'information' was to the effect that a wealthy New York group (presumably Jews) planned to start a revolution in the United States by seizing 8 of the 11 U. S. arsenals with a "Red Army of the World" supposed to number 150,000. Upon receipt of the 'report' Moseley wrote Campbell asking permission to give the information to General Malin Craig, chief of staff of the army. Campbell replied, suggesting that the information be given to Gen. Craig personally "so that it does not reach the administration," believing that "a time may come when a demurrer will have to be taken by the army." Congressman Dies characterized the activities of Moseley and

(continued on page three)

UNPAID EUROPEAN WAR DEBTS DUE THE UNITED STATES MARCH 1, 1939*

Country	Total indebtedness	Principal unpaid ¹	Interest postponed and payable under moratorium agreements	Interest accrued and unpaid under funding and moratorium agreements
Funded debts:				
Belgium.....	\$449,080,212.01	\$400,080,000.00	\$3,750,000.00	\$44,650,212.01
Czechoslovakia.....	165,729,490.80	165,241,108.90		488,381.90
Estonia.....	20,736,660.17	16,466,012.87	492,360.19	3,778,287.11
Finland.....	8,248,799.24	8,122,086.44	126,712.80	
France.....	4,160,824,820.69	3,863,650,000.00	38,636,500.00	258,538,320.69
Germany (Austrian indebtedness) ²	26,011,672.09	25,980,480.66		31,191.43
Great Britain.....	5,419,388,374.72	4,368,000,000.00	131,520,000.00	919,868,374.72
Greece.....	34,068,437.00	31,516,000.00	449,080.00	2,103,357.00
Hungary.....	2,364,620.70	1,908,560.90	57,072.75	398,987.95
Italy.....	2,022,745,422.62	2,004,900,000.00	2,506,125.00	15,339,297.62
Latvia.....	8,546,036.99	6,879,464.20	205,989.96	1,460,582.83
Lithuania.....	7,650,387.79	6,197,682.00	185,930.46	1,266,775.33
Poland.....	259,502,346.55	206,057,000.00	6,161,835.00	47,283,511.55
Rumania.....	63,990,795.60	63,860,560.43		130,235.17
Yugoslavia ³	61,740,546.89	61,625,000.00		115,546.89
Total.....	12,710,628,623.86	11,231,083,955.50	184,091,606.16	1,295,453,062.20
Unfunded debts:				
Armenia.....	\$23,303,395.87	\$11,959,917.49		\$11,343,478.38
Nicaragua ⁴				
Russia.....	385,372,179.65	192,601,297.37		192,770,882.28
Total.....	408,675,575.52	204,561,214.86		204,114,360.66
Grand total.....	13,119,304,199.38	11,435,645,170.36	\$184,091,606.16	1,499,567,422.86

¹ Includes principal postponed under moratorium agreements and principal amounts not paid according to contract terms.
² The German Government has been notified that the Government of the United States will look to the German Government for the discharge of the indebtedness of the Government of Austria to the Government of the United States.
³ This Government has not accepted the provisions of the moratorium.
⁴ The United States holds obligations in the principal amount of \$289,898.78, which, together with accrued interest thereon, are to be canceled pursuant to agreement of Apr. 14, 1938, between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua, ratified by the United States Senate on June 13, 1938.
 NOTE: Indebtedness of Germany to the United States on account of costs of Army of Occupation and awards under Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, as amended, not shown in above statement.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED ON WAR DEBTS TO MARCH 1, 1939*

Country	Total payments received	On funded debts		On debts prior to funding ¹	
		Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
Belgium.....	\$52,191,273.24	\$17,100,000.00	\$14,490,000.00	\$2,057,630.37	\$18,543,642.87
Cuba.....	12,286,751.58			10,000,000.00	2,286,751.58
Czechoslovakia.....	20,134,092.26	19,829,914.17			304,178.09
Estonia.....	1,248,432.07		1,245,990.19		1,441.88
Finland.....	5,495,905.77	877,913.56	4,308,676.94		309,315.27
France.....	486,075,891.00	161,350,000.00	38,650,000.00	64,689,588.18	221,386,302.82
Germany (Austrian indebtedness) ²	862,668.00	862,668.00			
Great Britain.....	2,024,848,817.09	232,000,000.00	1,232,770,518.42	202,181,641.56	357,896,657.11
Greece.....	4,039,888.01	981,000.00	1,896,812.00	2,922.67	1,159,153.34
Hungary.....	497,950.80	73,995.50	423,202.26		753.04
Italy.....	100,829,880.16	37,100,000.00	5,766,708.26	364,319.28	57,598,852.62
Latvia.....	761,549.07	9,200.00	621,520.12		130,828.95
Lithuania.....	1,237,956.58			26,000.00	10,471.56
Nicaragua.....	168,575.84	234,783.00	1,001,626.61		1,546.97
Poland.....	22,646,297.55	1,287,297.37	19,310,775.90	141,950.36	26,625.48
Rumania.....	4,791,007.22	2,700,000.00	29,061.46	1,798,632.02	2,048,224.28
Russia.....	8,750,311.88				263,318.74
Yugoslavia.....	2,588,771.69	1,225,000.00		727,712.55	8,750,311.88
Total.....	2,749,492,491.37	475,631,771.60	1,320,515,892.16	281,990,396.99	671,354,430.62

¹ Includes cash received upon execution of debt funding agreements amounting to \$4,768,606.14, of which amount \$600,639.83 was applied on principal and \$4,167,966.31 on interest.
² The German Government has been notified that the Government of the United States will look to the German Government for the discharge of the indebtedness of the Government of Austria to the Government of the United States.

COMPENSATION BENEFITS PAID TO WORLD WAR VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS *1

	Number on roll Feb. 28, 1939	Total disbursements to Jan. 31, 1939
Living veterans:		
Service-connected disability.....	341,421	\$2,810,896,148.61
Nonservice connected.....	50,524	263,133,637.29
Emergency officers' retirement pay.....	1,815	64,661,453.78
Total living veterans.....	393,763	3,138,691,239.68
Deceased veterans:		
Service connected.....	98,334	588,599,676.72
Nonservice connected.....	10,833	8,752,490.18
Total deceased veterans.....	109,172	597,352,166.90
Grand total World War veterans.....	502,935	3,736,043,406.58

AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND CASUALTIES IN THE WORLD WAR

Total called to colors	4,057,101
Served overseas	2,059,629
Battle deaths:	
Killed in action	37,568
Died of wounds	12,942
Died of disease	50,510
Accidental and other deaths	62,670
Total deaths	6,776
Wounded, not mortally	119,956
	182,674

1. Does not include Bonus or War Risk insurance payments. War Risk Insurance payments to January 31, 1939, \$2,116,678,040.73.

* From Congressional Record, April 27, 1939

In an article entitled "The Milk Packet", The Nation on May 6, 1939 presented information given to the Temporary National Economic Committee by representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the Federal Trade Commission showing that the organization of milk distribution as 'big business' the margin between what the farmer gets for his milk and what the consumer pays for it has constantly widened. When the National Dairy Products Corporation was formed in 1923 the dairy farmer was getting 52 cents of the consumer's milk dollar. Ten years later it had dropped to 35 cents. Milk distribution monopolists talk about a 'milk surplus' which they buy from farmers at distress prices, but AAA officials estimated that if slum children and pellagra-ridden children in the South had sufficient milk there could be not a surplus, but a shortage which would require 15,000,000 additional cows.

The millionaire class in the United States has made a remarkable come-back from the depression. Pictorial statistics recently published by the Chicago Tribune shows that in 1929 there were 8,889 persons in the U.S. with incomes of \$50,000 or more (a million dollars capitalized as 5% being the sum necessary to produce \$50,000 income.) In 1932 the number had dropped to 7,738, in 1933 it was increased to 8,072, in 1935 to 10,502, 1936 to 18,196, and in 1937, 16,389. While these figures include all persons with an income in these years of \$50,000 or more, they also include persons with incomes running up to \$5,000,000. As is to be expected, these figures show that the upper income groups have recovered from the depression more rapidly than wage workers.

The precariousness of Japan's hold on China is shown by the fact that on May 19, the Japanese Yen had fallen in value below the Chinese dollar on the Shanghai exchange. In Japan and Manchuria the yen has been maintained at 34 cents in relation to the American dollar, but Japan has been unable to maintain this ratio in China. In Shanghai \$100 (American) will buy 617 Chinese dollars, which, in turn, will buy 630 Japanese yen, with the result that in terms of the American dollar the Chinese dollar is 13 per hundred stronger than the Japanese yen.

his colleagues as strongly suggesting an attempt to build up a fear psychology based upon propaganda charging a racial minority with fomenting revolution. It was shown that Moseley was in contact with one George Deatherage of St. Albans, W. Va., head of an organization known as the "Knights of the White Camellia" and promoter of the "American Nationalist Confederation" which, it is alleged, he hopes to make "the Fascist party" of the United States. Deatherage is quoted as saying that "Judaism and communism are synonymous." The name of John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee was brought into the investigation when it was shown that he had supplied Campbell with a list of the membership of the committee, but Hamilton disclaimed all knowledge of the movement, asserting that the list was furnished as a routine matter. The name of Felix McWhirter, Indianapolis banker, was linked to the movement by a letter inquiring if Alfred M. Landon, William Allen White, and Mrs. Cordell Hull were of Jewish blood. On April 21 Moseley wrote to a New York national guard officer, "The fact is that the most serious problem confronting America today is just this problem of the Jew and how to get rid of his influence definitely—locally, nationally and internationally." On May 12, he wrote Campbell from Atlanta that he was setting out for the west coast and "If the Jews bump me off be sure to see that they get the credit for it from coast to coast. It will help our cause."

Certain sinister elements completely overshadow the opera bouffe aspects of this ludicrous story. The United States is the one place in the world where a Jew is safe. Why should he want to overthrow the very government that gives him the only protection he has in the world? It is hard to believe that any responsible American would deliberately foment anti-Semitism. And still harder to believe that in such a project they should suggest using the army to 'demur' to the acts of a legally elected Administration. Such talk is not far short of treason. The Dies Committee should go deeper into the activities of this group that expects the government to be overthrown and plans to beat them to it by overthrowing it themselves.

SENATOR REYNOLDS DEFENDS HIMSELF

Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina, whose visit to Germany last year and subsequent activities in this country have earned him the reputation of being Fascist-minded, has at last been stung to the point of defending himself. On May 11 he treated the Senate to some 37,000 words of oratory filling 44 columns of Congressional Record in defense of his Americanism and denying that he is tool of Hitler.

Sen. Reynolds' difficulties spring from the fact that he has become one of the most popular speakers in the U. S. among reactionary groups. He is frequently dubbed 'pro-Fascist' by newspapermen, and his speeches as well as his Senate record lend credence to the charge. He has opposed American membership on the World Court, supported cuts in WPA appropriations; declared that "Great Britain, France, and Soviet Russia are trying to get us into a war to save the democracies of imperialistic Britain, socialistic France, and communistic Russia." He has also sought enactment of legislation to deport aliens and prevent opening our doors to 20,000 German refugee children. He was the chief speaker at a recent meeting of the American Defense Society in Hotel Astor New York City where Fritz Kuhn, Fuehrer of the German-American Bund and 9 other Bund leaders were present and gave an interview approving his speech, though Reynolds declares that he did not know of their presence.

Sen. Reynolds is organizer and president of the 'Vindicators, Inc.' which has among its objects (a) "To keep America out of war" through neutrality laws, keeping out of foreign entanglements, and isolation, (b) To prohibit immigration for 10 years, or till such time as every unemployed American has been given work, (c) To deport all undesirable aliens, (d) To require mandatory registration and finger-printing of aliens, and (e) To sponsor a national defense sufficient to protect our shores and command the respect of the nations of the world. Reynolds is organizer, president and editor of the Vindicator. It will be noted that the objectives stated are all along fascist lines. In spite of his defense the facts of his Senate record, his public utterances, the support accorded him by fascist organizations lend color to the charges which he seeks to refute.

NUMBER OF MEN SERVING IN THE U.S. ARMY DURING THE WORLD WAR, NUMBER NOW LIVING AND NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE RECEIVING COMPENSATION. (From Congressional Record May 1, 1939)

	Service connected	Non-service connected	Emergency officers' retirement pay	Total living veterans	Individuals in U. S. Army during World War	Approximate percent receiving compensation
1. Arizona.....	2,802	454	15	3,271	10,580	0.30
2. California.....	26,471	3,793	231	30,495	128,647	.23
3. District of Columbia.....	3,546	462	57	4,065	20,285	.20
4. New Mexico.....	2,200	359	9	2,568	12,702	.20
5. Florida.....	4,918	865	65	5,848	36,105	.16
6. Colorado.....	4,933	591	36	5,560	36,155	.15
7. Georgia.....	7,178	1,173	52	8,403	93,559	.14
8. Kentucky.....	10,764	1,143	18	11,925	84,172	.14
9. Massachusetts.....	15,837	1,689	96	17,622	146,637	.12
10. Arkansas.....	6,793	1,185	23	8,004	64,993	.12
11. Oregon.....	3,817	501	27	4,345	34,700	.12
12. Alabama.....	7,073	1,096	36	8,205	78,469	.10
13. Minnesota.....	9,965	1,079	24	11,068	104,416	.10
14. Mississippi.....	8,271	806	13	9,090	56,789	.10
15. Tennessee.....	7,569	1,056	37	8,662	81,563	.10
16. Washington.....	4,606	641	18	5,265	51,510	.10
17. Rhode Island.....	1,844	265	4	2,113	20,038	.10
18. Oklahoma.....	7,441	909	16	8,366	82,703	.10
19. Ohio.....	19,126	2,381	94	21,601	214,786	.10
20. Vermont.....	1,141	91	4	1,236	12,097	.10
21. Utah.....	1,296	99		1,395	18,376	.10
22. Texas.....	14,951	2,224	84	17,259	169,776	.10
23. Connecticut.....	4,832	418	23	5,273	54,257	.09
24. Nevada.....	426	45	1	472	5,005	.09
25. Wisconsin.....	8,593	1,147	45	9,785	104,696	.09
26. Missouri.....	11,592	1,330	52	12,974	138,986	.09
27. Michigan.....	10,445	1,275	43	11,763	142,975	.09
28. Wyoming.....	864	156	2	1,022	11,351	.09
29. Maryland.....	4,544	548	31	5,123	51,132	.09
30. Indiana.....	9,361	986	31	10,378	118,098	.08
31. North Carolina.....	5,663	1,260	36	6,959	78,269	.08
32. South Carolina.....	3,925	908	25	4,858	57,188	.08
33. New Hampshire.....	1,217	112	5	1,334	15,875	.08
34. Maine.....	1,932	283	6	2,221	26,987	.08
35. Louisiana.....	4,834	1,076	13	5,923	67,837	.08
36. Pennsylvania.....	22,233	2,495	116	24,844	312,525	.07
37. West Virginia.....	3,580	364	16	3,960	33,731	.07
38. South Dakota.....	1,847	250	2	2,099	29,564	.07
39. Virginia.....	4,922	732	31	5,685	77,146	.07
40. Montana.....	2,331	212	8	2,551	35,282	.07
41. New York.....	24,479	4,030	175	28,684	399,643	.07
42. Idaho.....	1,167	139	4	1,310	19,030	.06
43. Illinois.....	15,995	2,449	102	18,546	275,084	.06
44. New Jersey.....	6,720	938	55	7,713	116,354	.06
45. North Dakota.....	1,518	176	2	1,696	25,343	.06
46. Kansas.....	4,091	630	21	4,742	71,640	.06
47. Nebraska.....	2,688	317	8	3,013	50,119	.06
48. Iowa.....	5,160	799	9	5,968	108,812	.05
49. Delaware.....	349	43	2	394	7,966	.04

Edward T. Devine, one of the most inspiring figures in the field of social work gives to the world another book. Under the title "When Social Work Was Young", Dr. Devine reviews his 40 years of service to the poor in New York City.

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